

Wichita Daily Eagle

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Costumes for Children That Show New and Attractive Features—Useful and Becoming Black Lace Dresses Suitable for Dinners and Evening Parties.

In the cut here given are illustrated three new costumes—widely varying in style, and yet all are appropriate and in fashion. The first figure shows a jacket



THREE CHARMING COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN. bodice and box plaited skirt in plain serge, effectively trimmed with lace of velvet placed diagonally on each box plait of the skirt below the knees, as well as on the fronts of the jacket, and on the puffed part of the sleeves, which are close fitting from the elbows to the wrists. The jacket opens over the full plaited bodice, which is finished with a belt of grey grain ribbon. The central figure illustrates a dress and cape in white muslin with open embroidery. The turn down collar is of pink silk to match the silk socks and the ribbons on the broad brimmed hat.

The remaining figure shows an attractive dress in tulle and lace on the bodice. The high shouldered sleeves, neck, band and corsage are in plain muslin of the darkest shade of the tulle. The stockings worn with this dress are of the same color as the sleeves and corsage. For a child of five or eight years, an accordion plaited dress with full sleeves and full round bodice made with a smocked yoke affords a sim-



A BLACK GATZIE DRESS. ple and at the same time becoming garment. Older girls affect sleeveless vests and jackets with loose receding fronts.

Lace dresses are exceedingly graceful affairs, and are also convenient, especially when made in black lace, being suited to many occasions, as a dinner, an evening party or an afternoon at home. Black, too, is becoming to most women.

In the cut is shown an attractive gown in black gatzie, spotted with wafers of the mill and lined with a foundation of maize colored muslin silk. The braids that start from the front and extend over the shoulders and down the back of the bodice to the waist line and are arranged at the back are in moire ribbon. The collar is in point de Venice lace and is headed with a gathered band of yellow ribbon.

Two Types in Dress. Two articles are being largely sold now that represent the mild and failing type of woman and the new and boldest set.

That is, there is a great demand for needlework and shooting dresses, says Miss Mantel in The Fall Mail Budget. The old style of woman burdens herself with a big bundle of fancy needlework. The modern woman orders a very practical costume, and travels with a gun or a fishing rod just like any man. A pretty model seen for a shooting dress was made of check homespun. The plain skirt was just long enough to cover the tops of the boots, and was worn over spots of the same material. The coat bodice was tabbed out round the edge, and was left open in front to show a waistcoat. The newest and most expensive waistcoat is made of velvet calf. It is rather showy. Leather is being used a little as a trimming in the form of piping. The hem of a skirt will sometimes be of leather, inside and out. In such cases the edge of the dress need never be dirty or dragged, for the leather hem can be washed.

Fashion's Echoes. Kid, reindeer skin and Russia leather are used as trimming on ladies' shooting and traveling dresses by English makers.

Accordions plaited are much used on ball gowns. Fashionable ball gowns touch the ground and often have panels or fronts of a contrasting color. Silk is even more in fashion than this material.

Feather bonnets and feathers on hats are in favor.

Except for mourning and lace goods black is distinctly unpopular.

For fall jackets rough soft cloths in dark blue, copper or copper brown will be much worn. They are made double breasted; the collar is a turn over with a step in the lapel, and the sleeves are coat shaped and neither high nor full.

Redingotes made of dark silk are now worn over cambric or muslin dresses.

Ruffs and collarettes are more and more in favor. The ruffs are generally tied at the back, often with long ends of black velvet, nearly reaching to the ground, or else moire ribbon, and the very latest mode is to cross these ribbons at the back and bring them round under the arms and tie them in front at the waist.

HARRIS' LETTER.

He Says the Union Scheme Is Very Dead.

SPECULATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

A Summary of the Things That Are Said by the Enthusiasts Who Watch with Argus Eyes the Doings of the Men on the Diamond.

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The past week's sensation in baseball, the revival of the amalgamation scheme, which was spread before the public down to its most minute details by James E. Kennedy, manager of the defunct Brooklyn. There was an immediate rush by all parties concerned to deny the scheme. And all parties told the truth so far as their details went. There had been no deal made, as I have often predicted and insisted, there will be none of the nature outlined in the plan of union that has created such a rumpus. But it is a waste of breath for the parties directly interested to tell us that they did not plan such a deal and try to carry it out. Mr. Kennedy is a man who would go about as far as those who are now busy in telling the public that he lied. It will be noticed, however, that the five men whom Kennedy says were trying to make the deal do not deny the attempt. They all unite in saying that nothing has been done and will not be. This is enough. The attempt was a failure for the reasons I have predicted, namely, that all the conflicting interests could not be satisfied.

Union having been defeated, the men who are never satisfied except when they are chasing around the country trying to make some secret arrangements—Messrs. Johnson, Ward and Brunell—will now devote their attention to bringing about an alliance.

These men have one pet project which they have ever before them, and that is to break up the National agreement, which has been such a powerful factor in the success of professional baseball, and will continue to be such a factor, I hope, as long as the game is played. If the American association could be persuaded to play the Players' league club champions for the world's championship, the National agreement would be in great jeopardy, and perhaps be wrecked. The prospect of great gains is being held up to the Association people, and from now until Oct. 4, when the season ends, the Association will be hounded to play the world's series with the National league, as the Association has been hounded to do. The attempt, however, will fail. The National agreement will not be broken in 1890.

There are as yet no positive indications as to the intention of the Players' league in regard to its circuit for next season. Several men connected with the organization whose words can be relied upon have told me that there will be but one certain change, and possibly two. There is little doubt in my mind that it is their intention to abandon Buffalo. Where the eighth club would be located in such an event is a conundrum, but from what I hear I am inclined to think that Baltimore and Cincinnati have been partially given up and that the Players' league has turned its eyes toward Milwaukee and St. Louis. It is only fair to say in this connection that the Buffalo people insist that they will keep their club going another season. The signs of the times point toward one event that has not recently received much attention, and that is the amalgamation of the Athletic club with the Philadelphia (P. L.) club. It looks to me as if the chances are in favor of such a deal. The Athletic club could withdraw from the American association honorably in November and join hands with the Players' club. Surely such a deal, and a pretty well defined one, is in the air. It is not likely to be made a fortune here, or even enough to pay a nominal dividend on the invested interest.

I know that the Players' league men have been busy all season trying to bring about such a deal, and have a pretty well defined suspicion that they will succeed. It will be noticed that whenever Manager Sharsig is interviewed on the subject he invariably says that his hands are tied and that his lips are sealed. This and other things that could be cited are significant that such a deal is in the air. Certainly it would be a wise one for the Players' league team, and I am not sure but the Athletic club would profit by the arrangement.

I have not been able to arrive at any conclusion as to the policy of the National league for 1891 in regard to its circuit. The indications are that Pittsburgh will be abandoned, and yet Palmer O'Neill has been signing men to contracts for two years. He says, and somewhat emphatically too, that there will be a League team in Pittsburgh next year. It looks as if that matter would be settled when the Players' league make their public announcement for 1891. The chances are that Pittsburgh will be abandoned by the National league. Unless Messrs. O'Neill, Nimick, Brown and Converse are able to get together a bang-up nine, one that can win more games than it loses, they only invite continued disaster by keeping up the fight.

Where the League would find a city to take the place of Pittsburgh without invading the domain of the American association is hard to say. Certainly it would be suicide to go to Indianapolis or Washington. Time will solve the problem. No one can even guess at it now, unless he might venture on Louisville. And why not Louisville? Now hear the enemies of the League shout in chorus: "They are going to take Louisville. Oh, the robbers!"

THINGS THAT ARE SAID. That when Ward, Brunell and Johnson concocted the amalgamation scheme they bit off more than they could chew. That they found that the "arrangements they had made" could not be carried out when they presented their scheme to the capitalists.

That the Cincinnati team has finally got the ingredients it needed, "sand." It was furnished when Latham was put in charge. That had Latham been with them from the start the Reds would be either first or second, with a good chance for the pennant.

That Ansen's team is putting up a great game of ball, and that if Luby and Stein had been with him all season the "old man" would have given them all a hustle for the championship.

That Ansen makes his men practice a couple of hours every morning when they are at home, and that when the team has a losing streak on the road the "old man" makes them report for practice on the visitors' grounds.

An Indication. "There must have been evil news in that letter."

"Why do you think so?"

"He swore so terribly. It takes evil communications to corrupt good manners."

—New York Herald.

The Scarcity of Fruit. The man who owns a peach tree has reason to be proud.

Of means of wealth that raises him above the common crowd.

And so the poet Fortune gives to him who best may reach her.

This winter's like to be between The plumbier and the peach.

—Philadelphia Times.

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PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Speed with Which an Impulse Travels Along the Sensory Nerves.

While it follows as a very natural consequence of the modern view of the relation between body and mind that mental processes, however simple, should occupy time, Science reminds us that the very opposite opinion has been held by serious thinkers. It has been argued as a proof of the immateriality of thought that its operations were out of relation to time, and the expression "quick as thought" has come to indicate a maximum of speed. It being established that so comparatively simple a process as sensation involves the passage of an impulse along sensory fibers, it is plain that the rate of traveling of this impulse sets a limit to the time of the entire process, as well as of all more complicated mental operations in which sensations are involved.

The physiologist Johannes Muller, writing in 1844, despairing of ever being able to measure the time of so excessively rapid and short a movement; but before the close of the same decade Helmholtz measured the rate in the nerve of the frog, finding it to be about 86 feet per second. Though somewhat greater in man, 110 feet per second, this movement is extremely slow compared with the velocity of light, or even sound; indeed, it is only slightly faster than the fastest express train. Science adds that for the motor nerves of man Helmholtz has found by a method closely similar to that employed upon the frog a rate of 110 feet per second. The most industrial of the conditions affecting this rate is temperature; cold decreases and heat increases it, the extreme of variation being 30 to 90 degrees. Under normal conditions it seems fair to regard the rate for both the motor and sensory nerves of man as about 110 feet per second.

Defective Sight Growing More Prevalent.

According to some oculists defective sight is becoming more general in the United States, and blindness, particularly among the poor, shows a steady growth. Puerile ophthalmia of infancy is prevalent in charitable institutions, poorhouses, etc. The disease shows itself within a fortnight after birth. A recent investigation of the blind in the county almshouses and asylums of one state showed that one out of every five cases of blindness was due to ophthalmia, and that the cases could have been cured if they had been properly treated in time. Few special precautions having been taken in any of the institutions to prevent its spreading. The increase of blindness throughout the country has been so marked of late years—four times as great as the increase of population—that it has been made the subject of special investigation by the American Ophthalmological society, the investigation including a study of the ophthalmia so prevalent in Egypt, to which the ophthalmia of infancy is closely akin.

Better Results Than Pasteur's.

Dr. N. S. Davis, ex-president of the American Medical association, is credited with stating that during the past twenty years he had directed patients bitten by a dog to keep the wound covered by a cloth saturated with a solution of carbolic acid and hypochlorite of soda, and to take in water ten grains of the hypochlorite of soda three times a day, continuing it three or four weeks. He did not pretend to say this prevented the development of hydrophobia, but none of his cases had had it, and therefore it could be said he had had better results than Pasteur's.

The Toxic Effect of Cocaine.

Dr. Isidor Gheek is credited with the discovery, arrived at after a series of experiments in seeking to do away with the toxic effects of cocaine, that in combination with phenol cocaine loses its objectionable features and even gains in usefulness. As stated in a medical journal, Dr. Gheek adds a dram of water containing two drops of water to ten grains of cocaine. During a year's use of this formula he has never had to contend with any toxic effect of the drug, and employs it in any part of the nose or throat without fear of harmful results.

A Good Disinfectant.

A writer on disinfectants claims that the most reliable one that is practicable for families is the vapor of sulphur. To use this put it into an iron vessel, set it on fire and leave it to burn out in the apartment with the doors tightly closed. About two pounds of sulphur is required for a room ten feet square with ceiling of ordinary height. The fumes are dangerous to life, and caution must be observed in entering the room before it is free from the sulphurous gas.

Color Blindness.

The investigations of a select committee on color blindness carried on in large English workshops have resulted in ascertaining the fact that out of fifty men examined two were color blind. According to Sir George Stokes, M. P., president of Royal society and chairman of the committee, this is about the average of color blindness in England.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Casual Introductions at an Outing Do Not Involve Future Acquaintance.

Introductions which take place out of doors, as on the lawn tennis ground, in the hunting field, in the street or in any casual way, are not to be taken as necessarily formal unless a lady chooses so to consider them, says Mrs. John Sherwood, who is authority on manners and social usages. The same may be said of introductions at a watering place, where a group of ladies walking together meet other ladies or gentlemen, and join forces for a walk or drive. Introductions are useful, and should be made by the oldest lady of the party, but are not to be considered as making an acquaintance necessary between the parties if neither should afterward wish it.

It is universally conceded now that this sort of casual introduction does not involve either lady in the network of a future acquaintance; nor need a lady recognize a gentleman if she does not choose to do so after a watering place introduction. It is always, however, more polite to bow; that civility hurts no one.

There are, says Mrs. Sherwood, many women—members of the exclusive set—who fear if they should know some other women outside of that set that they would imperil their social standing. The result is that much ill feeling is engendered, and people who these old aristocrats call "parvenus" are always having their feelings hurt. The fact remains that the best bred and most truly aristocratic people do not find it necessary to hurt any one's feelings. An introduction never harms anybody, and a woman with the slightest tact can keep off a vulgar and pushing person without being rude. It is to be feared that there are vulgar natures among those who appear to be considered exclusive, and that they are gratified if they can presumably increase their own importance by seeming exclusive.

It Wasn't Hard Work.

"You mean to say the whole pile of lumber fell on you, and you were not hurt?"

"Yes. But you must remember it was not hard wood."—Harper's Bazar.

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Swimming Devices.

A Spaniard has patented an invention relating to the manufacture of gloves having webs between the fingers like those on the feet of water fowl, so that on spreading out the fingers during the propelling stroke in swimming a comparatively large surface will be presented to the water, and consequently the propelling action will be greatly increased. Apparatus heretofore devised as aids to swimming have in most cases been of a cumbersome, heavy character, fatiguing to use, and very subject to become defective. The inventor claims that his apparatus is exceedingly simple, besides being portable and reliable, and easy to use, affording a firm and sure hold on the water, and enabling the swimmer not only to keep himself above the water, but also to perform rapid evolutions with facility.

Another method of facilitating swimming is reported to have been patented in the shape of an invention of a swimming boot. The boots consist of canvas tops and wooden soles, attached to which are two blades of mahogany (some are made of steel), which close with the forward motion of the legs and open with the backward strokes. The surface measurement of the two blades on each shoe is about 144 square inches, while the total weight of a single complete shoe is about thirty-one pounds, it being loaded with lead to prevent too much buoyancy. A public competition of swimmers provided with this device and those without it is said to have resulted very much in favor of the former.

Did Not Know How to Set.

Dolley—That chicken I ate for dinner doesn't set well on my stomach.

GAZMAN—Perhaps it wasn't a hen.—Drake's Magazine.

Not Well Expressed.

Our pleasure over an existing fact may be perfectly just and natural, and yet expressed in such an unfortunate manner as to prove rather shocking. A mother and daughter were traveling together, and the latter became very anxious to remain one more day in a certain place.

"Well, dear," said her mother reluctantly, "if my head feels as badly to-morrow morning as it does today I really think we shall have to stay."

Morning came, and the daughter's first question was, "Mamma, how is your head?"

"Still rather tight," was the reply.

"Oh, how nice! Then we can stay."

Hardly it was a more serious matter it is hardly to be supposed that the young woman would have thought first of herself, but she knew from experience that such attacks brought no severe suffering to her mother.—Kochsberg.

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Kansas State Fair—Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12 to 20. On account of the above the Great Rock Island route will sell tickets to Topeka, Kan., at \$4.00 for the round trip, with 50 cents added for admission to the grounds. Tickets on sale September 12 to 30 inclusive, good for return until September 31. Remember the Rock Island route land you on Kansas avenue, convenient to all hotels and business portion of the city. Trains leave Wichita 9 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. Free reclining chair cars on both morning and evening trains. For tickets, etc., call at city ticket office, 100 East Douglas avenue, corner Main street.

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